MATERIALS AND METHODS

As of January 22, 2021, the US FDA has approved Cannabidiol (CBD) and Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) containing medications for therapeutic use. Exogenous cannabinoids, such as THC and CBD, and their effect on the endocannabinoid system are frequently discussed regarding their role in oncology related diseases (Bodine and Kemp, 2022).

The Recovery Percent results obtained from all quantitative challenge tests show that the tested Cannabis oil solution product doesn’t demonstrate significant product matrix interference or antimicrobial properties against any reference microorganisms while using primary suspension of the product (1:10 dilution in TSB), thus resulting with readable plate count and Recovery factor values \( \leq 2 \) for all testing microorganisms (Figure 1-7).

The results obtained from qualitative challenge tests for Absence of Staphylococcus aureus/ml, Escherichia coli/ml and Salmonella/10ml, demonstrated positive recovery on all three testing iterations, with relative Recovery rate of 100% for all specified microorganisms while using primary suspension (1:10 dilution in TSB) of the product (Table 1).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Recovery Percent results obtained from all quantitative challenge tests show that the tested Cannabis oil solution product doesn’t demonstrate significant product matrix interference or antimicrobial properties against any reference microorganisms while using primary suspension of the product (1:10 dilution in TSB), thus resulting with readable plate count and Recovery factor values \( \leq 2 \) for all testing microorganisms (Figure 1-7).

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CONCLUSION

The Cannabis oil solution: THC 40 mg + CBD 40 mg/1 ml doesn’t demonstrate product matrix or antimicrobial interference by 1:10 dilution in Tryptic Soy Broth, without the necessity for addition of any surface active agent, such as isopropyl myristate or polysorbate 80. The stabilization of the primary suspension of the product is achieved by temperature controlled dispersion.

REFERENCES

